

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-2 (Canceled).

Claim 3 (Currently Amended): An organic EL (electroluminescence) light-emitting device comprising:

a ~~substrate~~ structure including, arranged in this order, ~~a on the~~ substrate, a first electrode, an organic EL layer and a second electrode opposed to the first electrode; and

~~a mode conversion means~~ an unevenness which has a period for converting a waveguide mode to a radiation mode and inhibiting a propagation of light in a waveguide mode, the unevenness arranged in at least one of an interior of the substrate, an interior of the first electrode, an interior of the organic EL layer, an interior of the second electrode, a boundary between the substrate and an exterior of the substrate, a boundary between the substrate and the first electrode, a boundary between the first electrode and the organic EL layer, a boundary between the organic EL layer and the second electrode and a boundary between the second electrode and the exterior of the second electrode, wherein

~~the mode conversion means includes an unevenness which has a period to prohibit a propagation of light in a waveguide mode~~

the second electrode is a transparent electrode, an at least translucent thin film metal electrode or an electrode comprised of a transparent electrode and an at least translucent thin film metal arranged on a side of the transparent electrode nearest to the organic EL layer.

Claim 4 (Canceled).

Claim 5 (Currently Amended): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 3, comprising an optical function layer having the ~~mode conversion means~~ unevenness for converting the waveguide mode to the radiation mode on an outer surface of the substrate or an outer surface of the second electrode.

Claim 6 (Currently Amended): An organic EL (electroluminescence) light-emitting device comprising:

a ~~substrate~~ structure including, arranged in this order, ~~a~~ on the substrate, a first electrode, an organic EL layer and a second electrode opposed to the first electrode;

at least one waveguide layer arranged on the substrate; and

~~a mode conversion means~~ an unevenness which has a period for converting ~~[[the]]~~ a waveguide mode to ~~[[the]]~~ a radiation mode and inhibiting a propagation of light in the waveguide mode, the unevenness arranged in at least one of an interior of the substrate, an interior of the first electrode, an interior of the organic EL layer, an interior of the second electrode, an interior of the waveguide layer, a boundary between the substrate and an exterior of the substrate, a boundary between the substrate and the first electrode, a boundary between the first electrode and the organic EL layer, a boundary between the organic EL layer and the second electrode, a boundary between the second electrode and an exterior of the second electrode, a boundary between the substrate and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the first electrode and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the organic EL layer and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the second electrode and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the waveguide layer and an exterior of the waveguide layer and a boundary between the waveguide layer and another waveguide layer, wherein

~~the mode conversion means includes an unevenness which has a period to prohibit a propagation of light in a waveguide mode~~

the second electrode is a transparent electrode, an at least translucent thin film metal electrode or an electrode comprised of a transparent electrode and an at least translucent thin film metal arranged on a side of the transparent electrode nearest to the organic EL layer.

Claim 7 (Canceled).

Claim 8 (Currently Amended): An organic EL (electroluminescence) light-emitting device comprising:

a ~~substrate~~ structure including, arranged in this order, ~~a on the~~ substrate, a first electrode, an organic EL layer, a translucent second electrode opposed to the first electrode and a protective film; and

~~a mode conversion means~~ an unevenness which has a period for converting a waveguide mode to a radiation mode and inhibiting propagation of light in the waveguide, the unevenness arranged in at least one of an interior of the substrate, an interior of the first electrode, an interior of the organic EL layer, an interior of the second electrode, an interior of the protective film, a boundary between the substrate and an exterior of the substrate, a boundary between the substrate and the first electrode, a boundary between the first electrode and the organic EL layer, a boundary between the organic EL layer and the second electrode, a boundary between the second electrode and the protective film, and a boundary between the protective film and an exterior of the protective film, ~~wherein~~

~~the mode conversion means includes an unevenness which has a period to prohibit a propagation of light in a waveguide mode.~~

Claim 9 (Currently Amended): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 8, comprising an optical function layer having the ~~mode conversion means~~ unevenness

for converting the waveguide mode to the radiation mode on an outer surface of the substrate or an outer surface of the protective film.

Claim 10 (Currently Amended): An organic EL (electroluminescence) light-emitting device comprising:

a ~~substrate~~ structure including, arranged in this order, ~~a~~ on the substrate, a first electrode, an organic EL layer, a translucent second electrode opposed to the first electrode and a protective film;

at least one waveguide layer formed on the substrate; and

~~a mode conversion means~~ an unevenness which has a period for converting a waveguide mode to a radiation mode arranged in at least one of an interior of the substrate, an interior of the first electrode, an interior of the organic EL layer, an interior of the second electrode, an interior of the protective film, an interior of the waveguide layer, a boundary between the substrate and an exterior of the substrate, a boundary between the substrate and the first electrode, a boundary between the first electrode and the organic EL layer, a boundary between the organic EL layer and the second electrode, a boundary between the second electrode and the protective film, a boundary between the protective film and an exterior of the protective film, a boundary between the substrate and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the first electrode and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the organic EL layer and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the second electrode and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the protective film and the waveguide layer, a boundary between the waveguide layer and an exterior of the waveguide layer and a boundary between the waveguide layer and another waveguide layer, ~~wherein~~

~~the mode conversion means includes an unevenness which has a period to prohibit a propagation of light in a waveguide mode.~~

Claims 11-13 (Canceled).

Claim 14 (Currently Amended): An organic EL light-emitting device according to any one of claims ~~3 to 13~~ 3, 5-6 and 8-10, wherein the ~~mode-conversion means~~ unevenness is an optical structure having a regularity of a refractive index distribution in a one-dimensional, two-dimensional or three-dimensional direction.

Claim 15 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the regularity is a period of an effective wavelength degree of the light emitted from the organic EL layer.

Claim 16 (Currently Amended): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, comprising two or more ~~mode-conversion means~~ unevennesses which have a period having the regularity of a same period.

Claim 17 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the regularity has a fluctuation of not more than one fourth of the period of an effective wavelength degree of the light emitted from the organic EL layer.

Claim 18 (Currently Amended): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 17, wherein the ~~mode-conversion means~~ unevenness has at least two optical structures with the regularity of the refractive index distribution in the two-dimensional direction, and the regularity of the optical structures has a different period within the fluctuation range for each optical structure.

Claim 19 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 18, wherein the two or more optical structures are formed in the same two-dimensional plane.

Claim 20 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the regularity is such that a period of an effective wavelength degree of the light emitted from the organic EL layer coexists with a fluctuation of not more than one fourth of the period of the effective wavelength degree.

Claim 21 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the period of the regularity changes gradually.

Claim 22 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the regularity of the refractive index distribution in the two-dimensional direction is a tetragonal lattice arrangement, a triangular lattice arrangement, a honeycomb lattice arrangement, an arrangement which can fill up a plane with a finite number of unit elements or any combination thereof.

Claim 23 (Previously Presented): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the regularity of the refractive index distribution is formed of a material having a higher refractive index than a material lacking the regularity of the refractive index distribution.

Claim 24 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 23, wherein the material having a high refractive index is transparent to the light emitted from the organic EL layer.

Claim 25 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the regularity of the refractive index distribution is formed of a material having a lower refractive index than a material lacking the regularity of the refractive index distribution.

Claim 26 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 25, wherein the material having a low refractive index is transparent to the light emitted from the organic EL layer.

Claim 27 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 25, wherein the material having a low refractive index is a gas.

Claim 28 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 27, wherein the gas is an air or an inert gas.

Claim 29 (Previously Presented): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the optical structure is formed of an unevenness of a boundary having the regularity in the one-dimensional or two-dimensional direction.

Claims 30-32 (Canceled).

Claim 33 (Original): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 14, wherein the organic EL layer has a different emitted light wavelength depending on area.

Claim 34 (Currently Amended): The organic EL light-emitting device according to claim 33, wherein the ~~conversion means~~ unevenness is the optical structure having the regularity of the refractive index distribution in the one-dimensional, two-dimensional or three-dimensional direction corresponding to the different emitted light wavelength.